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**KOLKHOZ REGULATIONS VIOLATED;**  
**MTS'S GET NEW EQUIPMENT**

PRIMORSKIY KRAY KOLKHOZES ATTACKED -- Krasnoye Znamya, No 110, 12 May 49

Serious violations of the regulations for agricultural artsels continue to occur in a number of rayons in Primorskiy Kray, particularly in Khankayskiy Rayon. There have been cases of misappropriation of public kolkhoz land as a result of inefficient organization of land utilization. The anti-kolkhoz practice of squandering cattle, products, and cash funds of kolkhozes has not yet been eliminated. Large numbers of cattle have been sold illegally. The tremendous indebtedness of kolkhozes has not yet been overcome. The basis of kolkhoz administration is also being infringed upon, with many kolkhoz chairmen disposing of kolkhoz property without consent of a general meeting. The rayon executive committee allowed such infringements of the law and had an understanding with the criminals instead of apprehending them. The Bureau of the Kray Party Committee removed Yevtin from his position as chairman of the Khankayskiy Rayon Executive Committee.

Similar conditions exist in other rayons. Such anti-State practices as renting out kolkhoz land to various organizations and individuals and advancing money to kolkhoz workers occur in the Vladivostok Rural Rayon, Mikhaylovskiy Rayon, and Ivanovskiy Rayon.

ESTONIAN KOLKHOZ ORGANIZATION INADEQUATE -- Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 120, 4 Jun 49

By the beginning of the spring sowing campaign, 71 percent of all peasant holdings in the Estonian SSR had been organized into kolkhozes. As of 1 June, the spring sowing plan in the kolkhoz and peasant sector of the republic's agriculture had been fulfilled 101 percent, whereas in 1948 the spring campaign lasted until 15 June and the peasant sector failed to complete the plan. This year, kolkhozes fulfilled the plan 103 percent, while individual peasant holdings failed to complete the plan. Sovkhozes of the Ministry of State Farms fulfilled the sowing plan 107.8 percent. The plan for flax sowing in the republic as a whole was fulfilled only 67 percent and only 27 percent for perennial grasses,

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The Third Plenum of the TsK KP(b) Latvian of 2 June 1949 pointed out that the decree of the Fifth Congress of the CP(b) Estonia on the sending of Communists from the cities for permanent work in the rural areas not being satisfactorily fulfilled by city and uyezd Party committees.

#### FARM INEFFICIENCY PROSECUTED -- Tikhookeanskaya Zvezda, No 106, 7 May 49

The Khabarovsk Kray public prosecutor has ordered rayon public prosecutors to increase their drive against crimes connected with the conduct of the spring sowing campaign. Individuals who permit damage to agricultural equipment, who do not provide storage for seed reserves and fuel supplies, or who do not give adequate care to the tractor park and other agricultural equipment must quickly be prosecuted as criminals.

#### LATVIAN COLLECTIVIZATION PROGRESSES, BUT DEFECTIVE -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 130, 4 Jun 49

Ya. Z. Kalnberzin, secretary of the TsK KP(b) Latvia, gave the main report on the problem of agricultural development in the republic at the Second Plenum of the TsK KP(b) Latvia on 30 - 31 May. The republic now has 3,879 kolkhozes, which include 170,331 peasant holdings, or more than 90 percent of all peasant holdings in the republic. More than 90 percent of peasant holdings have been organized into kolkhozes in Tselry, Valka, Limbazi, Gulbene, Ogre, and Daugavpils uyezds. In connection with the organization of kolkhozes, the proportion of collectivized animal-husbandry farms has increased substantially. In kolkhozes, 3,875 large-horned cattle farms have been created, 1,573 pig farms, 949 poultry farms, and 1,610 sheep farms.

Grave defects in kolkhoz organization and administration are indicated by the fact that collectivization of peasant holdings is not proceeding uniformly. While leading uyezds have, in the main, completed collectivization, such uyezds as Ludza, Vilyaka, and Aluksne have collectivized little more than half of their peasant holdings. This lag reflects the inefficient preparatory work of the uyezd Party committees and agricultural agencies. Their inefficiency in controlling kolkhoz administration has permitted infiltration of class-conscious, hostile, and questionable elements into kolkhozes.

Kalnberzin pointed out that on the whole the first kolkhoz spring sowing in the republic was well-organized and conducted on a high technical level. Latvian sovkhoses also met their spring sowing tasks successfully, completing plans for sowing all types of crops. Ten new MTSs were organized in the republic prior to the spring campaign and 320 tractors and many other machines were obtained. The republic's MTSs fulfilled the spring sowing plan 107 percent by 20 May.

Primary Party organizations have been created in all MTSs and sovkhoses, 1,222 volost, and in 141 kolkhozes. However, the growth of rural party organizations is not satisfactory. The problem of kolkhoz Party organization in Vilyaka, Gulbene, Tselry, and other uyezds has not been given sufficient attention.

The Government has provided substantial privileges for kolkhozes which successfully complete plans for developing animal husbandry. Beginning in 1950, the quota of Government withholdings of meat, milk, and wool will be reduced 10 percent for kolkhoz workers on artels which have four animal-husbandry farms with the new fixed minimum of animals. Government quotas will be increased 10 percent for those kolkhozes which have not organized four farms. In 1951, the republic will have no less than 230,000 pigs, 60,000 sheep, and 900,000 domestic poultry. Deglav, chairman of the State Planning Commission for the republic, reported that the 1949 plan provides for construction, renovation, and expansion of new and old installations for 75,000 large-horned cattle, not counting construction of installations for pigs, sheep and poultry.

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AZERBAIDZHAN MTS GET NEW EQUIPMENT -- Bakiyskiy Rabochiy, No 108, 4 Jun 49

In 1948, MTSs of the Azerbaydzhan SSR almost achieved the prewar work level. In 1949, the State plan for tractor operations calls for restoration of the prewar level of agricultural mechanization when 90 percent of cotton tilling and sowing and 92 percent of cotton processing was mechanized. Last year, the republic's MTSs received their first S-80 Diesel caterpillar tractors, and this year will receive nearly 100 Soviet-made cotton-picking machines, the first few of which are already in use. The new Stalinets-6 combines are now in use, and shipments of the new KD-35 medium-capacity Diesel tractors and the new TD-54 Diesel tractors, produced by the Stalingrad Tractor Plant, are expected by the end of the year.

UKRAINIAN KOLKHOZES GET ELECTRIC TRACTORS -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 118, 21 May 49

Electric tractors are now at work in Ukrainian kolkhozes. One kolkhoz has received ten electric tractors which work 800 hectares. Use of these tractors allows a saving in fuel and lowers operating costs.

PORTABLE THRESHING FLOORS BUILT -- Izvestiya, No 127, 1 Jun 49

Metallurgical plants in Dnepropetrovsk have begun production of portable threshing floors for kolkhozes. The body of the floor is made of metal, weighs over 2 tons, and is easily assembled and dismantled. Tar paper, thatch, and other materials may be used for roofing. Threshing machines, scales, and winnowing machines fit under the roof easily. Kolkhozes of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast will receive 600 floors in time for the harvest.

TUZDINSKAYA DAM MAKES PROGRESS -- Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 94, 15 May 49

Karaganda -- Considerable progress has been made since the construction of the Tuzdinskaya Dam was started in 1948. This spring, kolkhoz workers from the "Pervoye maye," "Krasnyy Oktyabr'," "Put' k sotsializmu," "Arty-kul'," agricultural artels and the Artel imeni Kirov raised the dam an additional 3 meters. The installation, when completed, will water 2,000 hectares of gardens.

COTTON GROWERS PLEDGE INCREASED HARVEST -- Pravda Vostoka, No 109, 4 Jun 49

Kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and MTSs of the Tadzhik and Uzbek SSRs have agreed to enter into socialist competition for a large cotton harvest in 1949. Cotton growers in the two republics have pledged to: achieve a yield of 22.8 centners of cotton per hectare in the Tadzhik SSR and 20.7 centners in the Uzbek SSR; to deliver all harvested cotton to the State by 5 December in Tadzhikistan and 1 December in Uzbekistan; to bring the proportion of choice and first-class cotton up to 80 percent of the total yield in both republics; to mechanize 85 percent of all cotton sowing in Tadzhikistan and 82 percent in Uzbekistan.

The Uzbek SSR has pledged to harvest 2 million tons of cotton this year. This goal can be achieved only by a 100-150 percent increase in the cotton yield over 1948's harvest.

The Turkmen SSR, which has entered the competition with Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, has pledged to achieve an average harvest of 18 centners per hectare and 20,000 tons for the republic as a whole.

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NEW DAIRIES IN MOSCOW AREA -- Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 126, 31 May 49

Istra, Moscow Oblast -- A new dairy has been put into operation in the village of Pavlovskaya Sloboda. The dairy has a number of sections and will produce sour cream, cottage cheese, ice cream, kefir, and other dairy products.

Preparations are under way for the construction of another dairy near the Novo-Iyerusalinskaya Station. Construction materials are already on hand.

KURSK OBLAST BUILDS NEW CREAMERIES -- Kommunist, No 128, 2 Jun 49

During 1949, 17 new mechanized creameries are to be built in Kursk Oblast, four of which will produce powdered milk. The new creameries in Khomutovskiy, Mikoyanovskiy, Ivaninskiy, Gorshechenskiy, Konyshhevskiy, and Belovskiy rayons are already operating. Each creamery is able to process up to 2,000 tons of milk per year.

NEW ARMENIAN CREAMERIES OPENED -- Pravda, No 155, 4 Jun 49

Five new butter and cheese creameries have been put into operation in the animal-raising regions of the Armenian SSR. By the end of the year, four additional creameries will begin operations.

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